Message

From: Wortman, Eric [Wortman.Eric@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/17/2022 1:13:43 AM
To: Petriman, Viorica [Petriman.Viorica@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: OCS source definition & WT without emissions

Hi Viorica,

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

Happy to chat if needed.

- Eric

From: Petriman, Viorica <Petriman.Viorica@epa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 16, 2022 4:24 PM
To: Wortman, Eric <Wortman.Eric@epa.gov>
Subject: OCS source definition & WT without emissions

Hi Eric,

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

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- **~40 kW portable diesel generators on the WTGs:** These generators will temporarily supply power to the WTGs during construction. During the cold commissioning of the WTGs, it is anticipated that there will be one ~40 kW generator on each WTG for 5 days, operating for 24 hours per day. These generators will be removed when cold commissioning is completed and the WTG is energized. If it is not possible to energize the WTG due to the lack of an electrical grid, three ~40 kW generators may be used on each WTG for hot commissioning. These three ~40 kW generators would operate for approximately 5 days, 24 hours per day. After hot commissioning is completed, one ~40 kW generator may be used on each WTG for up to 30 days at partial load (28 kW) until energization of the WTG is possible.

- **~800 kW temporary diesel generator(s) on the ESPs:** Similar to the generators above, a temporary ~800 kW diesel generator will temporarily supply power to the ESPs during installation, cable pulling, and commissioning. The temporary diesel generator will be on each conventional ESP (or set of co-located light-weight ESPs) for about 90 days, operating for approximately 25% of the time. If one 800 MW conventional ESP is used, only one generator is needed. The generator(s) may be removed when cold commissioning is completed and the ESP is energized or remain on the ESP to provide additional stand-by power during O&M. If the generator is removed after commissioning, the same ~800 kW generator may be used for both ESPs (or sets of co-located light-weight ESPs).

During operation, the WTGs themselves will not emit air pollutants. However, during the Project's operation, the ESPs will be equipped with diesel generators and the WTGs may be equipped with diesel generators (depending on the model of WTG selected). OCS sources during O&M may include:

- **~50 kW portable diesel generators on the WTGs during O&M:** Depending on the WTG model used for the Project, portable ~50 kW diesel generators may be used on each WTG. These generators would be temporarily placed on the WTGs to supply backup power to critical systems on the WTGs if the Project's offshore cable system fails, which is estimated for the purposes of this permit application to occur for no more than 0.2% of the year (~18 hours). The WTGs would only be considered OCS sources while the portable generators are located on the WTGs.

- **~6 kW diesel emergency generators on the WTGs during O&M:** Depending on the WTG model used for the Project, each WTG may contain a ~6 kW diesel emergency generator that would operate for no more than 100 hours per year during operations and maintenance. The purpose of this generator is to supply backup power to critical systems on the WTGs if the Project's offshore cable system fails. These emergency generators will only operate for emergencies and reliability testing.

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

Thanks, Viorica

Viorica Petriman
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Air & Radiation Division
Permitting Section
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